NUMBER OF STREET, STRE

HATS—SPRING FASHION.—WARNOCK'S,
Mo. 175 Breadway, Irring House, have now ready the
Spring Fashion for Cancernen's Hate. The grat fying approval other character are style of Hate emanating reaproval of the character are style of Hate emanating reaproval increasing popularity, is unmathable evidence of
idly increasing popularity, is unmathable evidence.

18f tf MW&F, &&W

LEARY & Co.'s STYLE IN QUARTERLY PATTERRS.—Hats of the Quar eriv Pattern March 1852 for Genlomen's wear with THIS DAY be issued and sold by LEARY & Co., Leaders and in followers of Fashien, Ros. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

186 44\*

Excelsion! - Barne & Co., Fashionable EXCELSION: — HERRE & CO., Passible to attention of their patrons and the public generally, to the Spring Pashion for gentlemen's Rais, which they will introduce on Saturday, the lith day of February. B. k. Co. feel assured that this style will renuend itself to the hat-wearing community, and will have the same libral paironage which they have herefulors received. N. B. Hath of any which they have herefulors received. N. B. Hath of any shortest notice.

SALAMANDER SAPES - It appears that the SALAMANDER SAFAS — It appears that the verticit, as rendered by the Jarcen at the World's Fair, endorsed by the late Asserica Listin e, bucked by the public generally, in favor of my safes, over others, has excited selones with some of the massicaturers of Iron Safes. Bearrs k. Marvin ray, in their advertisement, that I am quilty of a gross violation of the rith, when I any, (after siving certaincates of Mesars, S till k Martress, No 112 Full on 4, John J. Was kins, No 114 Follon-at, and a statemast of the facts that books paners and money of John Lockwood and Mesars Fisher k Robinson were preserved in my Safes, at the great five corner of Liberty and Nusacutet. I tured the following language:

— Having midds improvements within the last few years upon Wilder's Perent Salamander Safes, by which I obtained the modal at the World's Fair, I now guarantee all safes made by a why great succession of the facts of the control above. Sow, wherein dees the victors of trather described above. Sow, wherein dees the victors of trather described above.

to be graine.) to be as fire ercoit as either Generited above."

Now, wherein dees the wislation of truth erist." As I sell
Safes of wher makers taken in exchange for my genuise
Enlamander, (Marvin's among others, who has no right to
makes Wider's Patent Sale mander) and as I am not willing
to take the responsibility, or riss my reputation as a maker
of other Safes, I take the prevaition to protect myself, and
guard the public against the imposition, by putting usen
every genuise Salemander Safe of my make, is metal lotters, "Sitast C. Hermiton Maker."

If any one prefers other maker's Safe, they are at liberty
Safe I seel bears the name of the makers. In recard to the
letter addressed to "out Mr. Marvin," (as they say, from
Providence, to 1885, saying that the Safe chained by me
Providence, to 1885, saying that the Safe chained by me
was one purchased of A. B. Marvin, I will state is reply,
that a paragraph appeared is a Providence paper, in July,
1845, saying that the jewelry of Meerra, Potter was preserved at the late fire in one of Herring's Sa amander Safes,
Supposing it was one of my ends, as stared, i published it
as it appeared in the Providence paper, but subsequently
ancertained that it was one of Rich & Co.'s Salamander
Safes, illegally made and uslawfully sold by A. S. Marvin,
and used my vinistion of the par at laws by Poter—the being
an infringement spon Wider's Patent, of which the exclusive right had been secured to we so the making and sellsing of said Bafes in the Brate of New-York—none being
genuine except mide or anta rized to be made and sold by
me. Now, brother Marvin, patronize the press by giving
the subite another amino, and interesting production.

BLLAS C. HERRING.

"IT IS NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME."—hfrs. JENVIS'S Co'd Cands still continues its usefulness in cases of Couche, Colds, Hourseness, Sore Taroat, Whooping Couch, Asthona, &c. Sold by Mrs. W. JENVIS, No. 366 Broadway: Zieber, Philafelphia; Redding, Boston; Gilman, Washington; Wright & Co., New-Orleans; and by druggists generally.

SPRING CLOTHING, CHEAP.-Just recoited, 3 000 business Couts, at \$2 50; a 000 frock and dress Coats, \$5; 3 000 pair f-ney Cassimare Pantaloons. \$2 50 each; 2,000 Silk and Cassimere Vests, \$1 each; a few rich lined Overcoats, \$6 anch, corner of Narau and Beek-man-sts.

Mrs. Jenvis's Cold Candy is as familiar in the mouths of the cough ridden as household words. The asthmatic gasps for it; the communities milies an amiable, bleedless, weak, white zuite, as the stretches out his enne at ed pale hand for its relieving presence. Sold by Mrs. W. Jenvis, No. 266 Broadway, and bruggiste generally.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 28 1852. 

mount of Premiums on Diarine and Inland
Naviration, and Transportation risks for the
year ending December 31, 1851. 621,809 65
Total amount of pressions. \$943,834,74 

he Assets of the Company on the 31st Decem-

Marine Risks.
The Beard of Trustees have This Day declared a Dividend of twesty four per cent. on the earned premiums of the year ending Dec. 21. 1831, for which certificates will be assued on and after the 7th of April next. Also an interest of six per cent. on the scrip heretofure issued, payable in cash on and after the 3d of February. By order of the Board.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary. TRUSTEES.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
TRUSTERS.
Frances Sandy.
Cou., Sam'l E. Serostie, Chas. Controlly.
Eben. B. Crocker, Elbsha Robbuns.
John A. McGaw.
John A. McGaw.
Arthur Finnegan.
James B. Hyde.
Loe, Wiltiam B. pre.
J. W. Cubbert.
J. W. Cubbert.
Mg. R. T. Woodward.
Samuel L. Bush.
Theedore Chane,
K. Cheller Chane,
Cou. J. S. Chittendon,
Cot. J. S. Chittendon,
Cot. J. S. Pond,
Cot. Wiltiam B. Pra's L. Cook,
Milliam B. Mil

Ite genial ministration is delicious. It lubricates and heals with soothing truthfulness a sore-throat, breaks a dry, hard cough, relieves a distressing asthms, and gives to the throat and lungs a healthy tone unknown to skeptics. The above assertions are proven true by certificates from the greatest men of the country, and, busides, it has stood the test of time. Mrs. Janvis's Cold Caedy is noted by Mrs. W. Janvis, No. 305 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Specimens, Quartz and Sand, hought by H. Solomon & Co., Gold and Silver Refluers and Assayin's. Sweep Smelters and cleaners of earth's minerals, and all known substances that contain the above metals. Old gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones bought; jewelcrs' and silversmittle sweeps. ores and all hard substances ground at the Refinery, No. 43 Ann. st., New-York.

March 26.—Through Tickets for San Francise, hence by "New York and San Francisco Steam-hip Lite." The books are now open, and tickets for sale, or the splendid steamship United States, to Chagres, and Vinited Secti, from Permina to San Francisco. Apply only Davis, Brooks & Co., General Agents, No. 28 Bearer st. Jones & Johnson, No. 50 Wall-st.

TREMPRODUS SACRIFICE!-Great reduc-

Beware !- Friends flit, in appalling si-DEWARE!—Friends flit, in appalling si-leone, around spectral bettles, that reduct mercurial blue in chambers whose toy walls fearfully echo hack the cough-ridden. Mir. Thrute's Culd Candy comes techning with the bealing warmh of woman's experience. Its genin ministration is seekbingly deheloos, and its place in every drawer, and on every manual-piece, and in se many "mouths of wisest course," prove it to have stood the cest of time. Sold by Mir. Junyts, No 366 Broadway. 17f M.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Cinton Hall, No. 121 Nascae st., New York, and No. 121 Washington-st., Roston.

\$100 Reward will be paid any peron who will say they have used the India rubber Gloves and Mitts for sait theam and chapped hands without im-mediate relief therefrom. They make the hands soft, white, and delicate. For sale at Bos 247 and 200 frond-way, and by all Rubber dealers.

EXPECTORANT WITHOUT OPIUM .-- Dr. EXPECTORANT WITHOUT OPIUM, ——Or. ROURIN' Livetwort. Tar and Canchalagus claums the favorable attention of those whose constitutions forbuilt mad on opium or recephone. This automatical receives the strongest testimental artern changes of the highest respectability, and intically worth a fair trial.

For sale by A. L. Scovilla Co., at the Depot. No. 316 Procedury, and by all retail Druggiets. Price—In large bottles \$1, or three bottles for \$2.50.

As ateady as the sublime flow of safer over the religiously involving Niagara Palls, is the emand for Mrs. JERVES'S Cold Candy. People may safe, ad end it a "mere candy," but it has communiced with the gar-which is used to make the medicinal properties casy take—as dignified a limplicity, and as happy a concernal nature's heebs as ever human ministrators ever spiled pulmonary convoluints. Sold by Mrs. JERVIS, No. 354

DEAD FOR A DUCAT! DEAD!!-Bo Hamlet said,
Lyon no dont asks;
One of his fisks,
Costing but half a delar,
Bedbug —r ach,—fir,
Will kill. Then buy,
And perfect blies will follow.
Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 486 Broadway.

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1852.

To Correspondents.

It is physically impossible that we should publish even one-fourth of the articles sent us. The fact that we fail to print an article, therefore, implies no want of respect for the writer, no lack of sympathy with his views, and certainly no desire to suppress his opinions; but simply that we have no room. The News of the Day must go in any how; comments, criticisms and speculations take their chance afterward. Our own articles, which we are eager to print at once, are often thrown over ten or fifteen days by a press of news. Tidings from California or Louis Napoleon cannot wait : nor can our Telegraphic reports from Washington, Albany and elsewhere be abridged or postponed. Hence, though we have probably more reading matter than any other paper, The Times (London) excepted, we are often obliged to decilne articles that we would glad. ly have published. And we are often indebted to an article sent us for a valued suggestion when we can find no room for the article itself.

Send us no manuscript that you want returned without expressly so stating when you sand. It is impossible that we should preserve all that we do not print, and much easier for the writer to keep a copy than for us to hunt up the original.

- We sometimes receive an article with a note of this purport-" I have taken your paper - years, and never before troubled you with an article : Please insert this." We can recognize no such claim on our columns. If any one who's taken The Tribune has not received his money's worth, we regret his ill luck, but cannot agree to make him whole by printing for his take what we do not want. If our speculations have proved wearisome to him, that gives us no right to let him bore our quiet, contented subscribers. If we ever publish articles thus sent, it will be, not in acknowledgment of any personal claim on us, but in fulfillment of our duty to them.

[The following matters, occurring in the City, or reocived by Mail or Telegraph, will be found, more or less at length, in our columns this morning.]

Kossuth's Letter to the President of the United States, on leaving Washington, will be found in the Senate proceedings. In the Senate, yesterday, after the read-

ing of Kossuth's letter, the subject of granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes, was taken up, and Mr. Hunter of Virginia, spoke in reply to Senators Sumner and Bell. A short Executive Session closed the doors and the day's la-In the House the day was spent in dis-

will keep looking for a reform in some other direction than in that of increasing the present outrageous charges made for mileage. In our State Senate Mr. Beekman introduced his liquor bill, after which an Executive

cussing the propriety of increasing the \$2,500

drawn by one man as mileage. The country

Session was held. In the Assembly there was a discussion on a proposed amendment of the General Railroad Law. A bill on the Chief of Police of this City was ordered to be engrossed.

Buffalo and State Line Railroad com-

The Lexington, Kentucky, Lunatic Asylum destroyed by fire, with loss of life. Fire also at Louisville. The discovery of half dissected human

bodies in a college at Cleveland, gathered a mob, who ransacked the building and fired it several times. End not reported : details in the dispatch. Szemere's Letter on Kossuth has caused

Letter from Mr. Buchanan to the Rich-

mond 'Democracy.' Cass stock rising in Pennsylvania.

Prof. Kinkel has been making a speech in Louisville and is on his way to Cincinnati.

We received a dispatch last night by telegraph from Baltimore, giving us a synopsis of the message of the Governor of Mexico, which we had published yesterday morning at much greater length. It may be news for other papers. but not for us. We give the only item of news in its place.

We regret to notice, in our local news. the death of Edward Strahan, a young lawer and an elequent and bold speaker in the Tam-

On our Sixth Page, James G. Birney's Letter with Editorial reply; a plan for nominating and selecting a President editorially discussed with a correspondent: Why suffer from want ! discussed with another; Priests and Taxes and Difference of a Decade-Edito rial; Higher Law in Michigan noticed and com mented on; Meeting of the People's College Association: Kossuth Hungry; City Weekly Bill of Mortality; and Local Events summs.

On the Seventh Page more local summaries; Mr. Emerson's Lecture at Hope Chapel on Monday evening; Board of Assistant Aldermen : Court proceedings : Pardon of Lopez, with letters from Gov. Hunt, Secretary Webster, and Attorney-General Crittenden; Official Presentation of the New British Minister; Troubles at Brown University, with Telegraph and other

Later from Havana by the Falcon, noticed on the Seventh Page.

## The Core of the Rum Question.

We hear much talk of the Maine Law as interfering with men's natural rights, subjecting them to inquisitorial searches, reducing the profits of landlords, breaking up the business of distillers, &c., but no man has ever yet asserted, so far as we have seen or heard, that Crime, Misery, Pauperism, Vagrancy and the other fearfully increasing Social evils of our time, would be increased by the passage of the act demanded of our Legislature by the prayers of over 200,060 petitioners. On the contrary, if the Rumsellers themselves were examined successively and compelled to make answer on oath,- 'Do you not believe that our Jails, Prisons, and Poor-Houses 'would be largely depopulated by the passage 'of the Maine Law?' -we believe a majority of them would be constrained to answer, "We do!"

tions in the presence of such fearful fiets soils, but for good markets, low taxes, and as the Rum Traffic involves? Men in thousands are burning up their bodies and burning out their souls with the liquid madness, which fills their homes with usspeakable progress, power attract them, not stagua-

shame, destitution and vice; yet we stand pattering over foggy generalities as if it were a question concerning the rings of Saturn or the mountains in the moon.

CARL THE ANY ORIGINAL PROPERTY.

We protest against this cold-blooded way of viewing the matter. The question on which our legislators are called to pass in considering the Maine Law concerns the happiness of families, the prevalence of Vice or Virtue, the safety of human life. Of the last hundred murders in our State, it is perfeetly within bounds to say that ninety would never have been perpetrated but for Intoxicating Liquors. Of the sixteen huadred criminals in our State Prisons, fully seven-eighths are either the children of drunkards, or themselves maddened by liquor when they were first impelled to crime. Of the eighteen thousand persons in one year arrested on charges of crime and misdemeanor, less than fifty were Total Abstinents, while a large majority were excessive drinkers. Of the denizens of our Alms-House, nine-tenths have either been tipplers or were reduced to want by the tippling of others. Our gaming-houses and haunts of infamy float their victims to perdition on a river of strong drink, without which they could scarcely and but meagerly exist. Yet, in full view of these appalling facts, journalists coolly chop logic about the perils of excessive legislation, the proneness of law makers to intermeddle with what is none of their business, &c. They might as well call on our firemen to listen to a graceful and silvery-toned speech in the midst of a vast and spreading confla-

Patriot! you profess to love your Country, and are ready to pour out your blood in her defense. But 'He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city;' and a People who have thorough conquered their own vicious appetites need fear no foreign enemy. The general adoption of the Maine Law by our States would add more to the strength, wealth, vigor, industry and prosperty of our Union than a new Bunker Hill or half a dozen Buena Vistas. Help us, for your Country's sake, to carry the Maine Law?

Christian! when you pray 'Thy kingdom come,' do you really mean any thing? How is the kingdom of God to come except through the banishment and overthrow of social and moral evils? Can it ever really come into a world filled with grogshops and their concomitants unless these shall be cleared out to make way for it? How can you be indifferent or sluggish in view of the contest now in progress ?

Moralists of all creeds, Reformers of all shades, Philanthropists of every name or nature, we claim your assistance, we ask your earnest and active cooperation. The triumph of this cause requires effort and sacrifice, but it is richly worth them. Help us to carry the Maine Law!

### California in Congress. California is a great State for gold mines,

but its Congressmen are twice as rich and a thousand times more original. They are models of frankness, if not of the other Roman virtues. They make nothing of introducing the public at large into the details be held in reserve by statesmen of less readers, would do well to cut his connection. openness, if not of less honesty. Hon EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Opposition Representative from the 1st District is a brilliant illustration of this peculiarity. On Monday he frankly declared to the House that it had cost him above \$4,000 in gold dust, not to mention other sorts of money, to secure his election. "Drinks" appear to have been a great item in these astonishing expenditures. Hon. Mr. Marshall often had to pay for fifty or a hundred "drinks" at a time, at the cost, in the settled regions, of twentyfive cents, and in the mountains, of fifty cents per drink. This high-souled representative, however, informs the House that he didn't mind these outlays. Thanks to Providence and the gold mines, he is able to stand all of a hundred drinks a day, even if they do come at fifty cents a piece.

We submit that, after these dignified and refined avowals. California onoht at once to complete her Congressional delegation by choosing Hos. David C. Broderick to the vacant place in the Senate. Perhaps, if he furnishes drinks and other stimulants enough to the Legislature, it will elect him. know of no other man whose natural genius and acquired abilities better qualify him to sustain the elevated reputation which California is establishing in the National Coun-

## Mexico.

The best journals of Mexico, such as the Monitor Republicano, hold up colonization as a great remedy for the maladies of that unhappy Republic. The land is rich, they exclaim, nature has endowed it with fertility and mineral treasures unsurpassed, and nowhere is there a better climate. Bring in immigrants, populate the country, establish new branches of industry, increase the productions of labor, and thus new sources of revenue and power will be opened, sufcient to meet the public debt, support the government, and carry the nation forward to a prosperous and respectable condition.

But how immigrants are to be induced to go to Mexico, we are not informed. It seems to be taken for granted that the natural attractions and advantages of the country will suffice to bring them. The fact is overlooked that men who migrate do (if what avail, then, are vague abstract not seek for the fairest climes and richest a secure state of society. They go where their labor is sure of employment, and they sure of enjoying its product. Prosperity,

wretchedness and dooms their children to | tion or decay. Hence they flock to the United States and avoid Mexico and the South American republics, and will continue so to do.

Mexico can never hope to recover from the diseases that threaten her with national dissolution by means of fereign additions to her polulation. She must first cure herself, and get strength of her own, and then she may offer inducements to emigrants. But as long as she is sickly and feeble they will resort to other shores in preference.

If Mexico is to be saved, it must be by laying an unsparing hand on her many abuses and sources of corruption, by abolishing religious intolerance, by establishing popular education, and above all by building up a varied home industry .-Whether even the beginning of such reforms can be made, is doubtful. Therefore, it is doubtful whether the Mexican nation can be rescued from falling to pieces. though we would fain hope it might. Its destruction would be a calamity and source of evil to all America.

Day before yesterday a heavy silk house in this City, which has especially cultivated the Southern trade, and which was one of the supplest worshippers of the divinity of slave-catching and an eminent support of the famous Union Safety Committee, went by the board. The liabilities were large, and the failure is understood to he a had one.

Nor is this house alone in this retributive calamity. Many of the prominent drygoods establishments which went in for Southern patronage at the time when Castle Garden was in all its glory, and when the Union was to be saved by shouting for the Fugitive Slave Law, have fallen victims to their patriotism, and have smashed up by reason of too much of that custom for which they made sacrifices so considerable.

Meanwhile another large silk house, which was violently assailed and made the special object of proscription because its principles were not kept in market as well as its merchandise, has done a thriving and substantial business and is in the enjoyment of unimpeachable prosperty and credit.

Far from us the thought of recalling such facts in order to exult over private misfortune. But in this case the disaster cannot claim to be private; it is the fruit of too large a share in a great public speculation; and it is pregnant with lessons of wisdom. especially for beginners in commerce who need to be warned against the danger of making patrietism and principle also a mat-

IMPOSITION. - Somebody in this City, who furnishes news by telegraph to some of our morning cotemporaries of Boston, palmed off upon them yesterday a dispatch dated 2 A. M., stating that the steamer Canada, with four days' later news from Europe, had come up the bay about midnight and anchored off in the river. -"It is very dark," says this gay deceiver, "and the ice runs so strong that it is impossible for a boat to board her to-night." The consequence was that business was suspended at Boston vesterday morning, because the merchants were expecting to receive the European news, and would not operate till they knew its tenor. The author of the dispatch is probably the same rogue who has once or twice reported at the South and West the arrival of the steamer at Halifax with intelligence of the most startling character. Journals that do not want to be of political arrangements which are apt to humbugged and to be made to humbug their

## WASHINGTON.

Vote in the House on Mileage. The following is the vote in the House of Representatives, Feb. 16, on the motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to lay upon the table the bill reported from the Comnittee on Mileage, proposing to repeal so much of the act establishing the Territorial Government of Oregon as limits the mileage of the Delegate from Oregon to \$2,500 age of the Delegate from Oregon to \$2,500: Yzas-Messra Abercrombie, C. Allen, W. Allen, W. Appleton, Averett, Bayly, Barrere, Bartlett, Bennett, Binghenus, Bococa, Beyd, Briggs, Brooks, G. H. Brown, Burrows, Caldwell, L. D. Campbell, Cartter, Chepman, Chartain, Churchwell, Cleveland, Chingmas, Curus, George I. Davis, Deckery, Edmundson, Evans, Ewing Floyd, Fowler, H. M. Fuller, Goodenow, Hammond, Harper, Hascall, Haven, Hebard, Hibbard, Houston, J. W. Howe, Jenkins, A. Johnson, J. Smer Johnson, G. W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, G. G. King, P. King, Karitz, McLanhan, McMullen, Mencham, Miller, Miner, H. D. Moore, Morehead, Murphy, Murray, Newton, Outlaw, Perkins, Savage, School-ral, Schoommaker, Skelton, Stanly, B. Standon, Stephens, T. Sievels, Sutherland, Sweetser, Taylor, B. Thompson, Toombs, Walbridge, Washburn, Watkins, Alex, White, Wildnick-80.

A. Severa, Sotherland, Sweetser, Taylor, B. Thombson, Toombs, Walbridge, Washburn, Watkins, Alex. Waite, Wildrick.—80.

NAYS—Riessrs Aiken, Allison, Bailey, Beale, Bissell, Bragg, Breckenridge, Brenkon, Buell, Busby, Caskie, Chandler, Clark, Coob, Colesce, Conger, Daniel, J. G. Davis, Dawson, Dianey, Doty, Duncan, Danham, Eastman, Edgerton, Ficklin, Firthe, Florence, Freeman, T. J. D. Fulier, Gamble, Gaylord, Gentry, Giddings, Gilmore, Grey, Hail, Hamiten, I. G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Headricks, Hean, Holledsy, Howard, How, Ingersoil, Ivee, Jackson, John Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Letcher Lockhart, Macs, E. C. Biarskall, H. Marchall, McCorkie, McDonaid, McQueez, Moiony, J. Moose, Morrison, Nabers, Olds, S. W. Parker, Peasiec, Penn, Pennianan, Phelps, Poweil, Price, Rantoul, Riddle, Robbins, Robe, Robinson, Russeil, Sackett, Scury, D. L. Seymour, O. S. Seymour, Samrt, F. P. Stantoz, R. H. Stanton, Abraham P. Stevens, Stone, St. Martins, Strother, Stuart, Geo. W. Thompson, Thorston, Townshand, Verable, Walkace, Walkh, Ward, Welch, Addisses White, Wilcox, Walkins, Woodward, Yates—101, Ansent of White, Wilcox, Walkins, Woodward, Yates—101, Dean, Dimmick, Durker, Faulkner, Goodrich, Goronge, Green, Grow, Hart, Hawe, Hillyer, Horsford, T. M. Hove, Hunter, D. T., Jones, Kuhns, Landry, Manne, Martin, Mason, McNart, Meade, Mils, L. Ort, A. Parker, Polik, Porter, Richardson, Esse, Schermerheim, Sconder, Santh, Frow, Stratten, Touk, Wells—3.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the motion to by the bill upon the table:

Yeas—Messe, Absictomine, Alben, of Mass., Alliana, Appleton of Mass., Barrere Bartiett, Bibighant. B. cock, Brooke Brown of New Jesses, Eurraw, Cald cell. Campbell of Chie. Cauter, Chapman, Chartan. Cleve and, Clingman, Cutte Dessels, Barie, Mass., Docker, Dunca. Evars, Floyd. Fowler, Fuller of Pa. dentry, Gdidings. Goccanow. Harmond, Harner, Harris, Tens.; Habert, Heater, John W. Hawe, Humber, Jahron, Ga.; Jases, Trans. Jores. Pert.; Kurr of R. L. King, N. Y. Kurtz, McCaldles. Menchan, Miser, Ail von Abouc, Pa.; Modre, La.; Murray, Newton, Onthew. Perh ns. Suskett, Savace, Schernabtern, Schockard, S. Abounaber, Sadden, Savaler, Starten of Chie. Sevena, Pa.; Strober, Suther and Ly vetter. Taver, Thompson, Mass.; To cosh, Washidte, Weldwick, Washidte, Mass. To cosh, Washidte, Mass. To cosh, Garg, Hall, Familian, Easten, Gamble, Gaylett, Gery, Hall, Familian, Easten, Finklia, Hall, Familian, Harris, Ala: Haves, Hascitta, Helly, Howard, Thee, Y. How, Jr. Lagresoll, Pres. Jackses, Johnson, Otto, Johnson, Ark. Letcher Lorikhat, McQueen, Aliner, McGory, Hall, Hamilton, Havins, Ala: Haves, Hascitta, Jackses, Michael, Bashid, Boll, Bashid, Ba

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sta.

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 17, 1852.
The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in-closing a statement of the stock held by the United States in the Louisville and Portland Canal. LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter The UHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from Kossuth, dated Cincinnati, Feb. 14, 1832, advices do him, which states that, not being invited in the diplomatic forms of the United States, he respectfully directed his farewell to the President, with a request that it might be laid before Congress. Since then he has been informed, by the Secretary of State, that such could not be done, and the Secretary of State had suggested that copies of the letter might be sent to each House of Congress. Acting upon this, he addresses to the Senate the following copy of his letter to the President of the United States:

ROSSUTH TO THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1852. Washington Ciry, Jan. 12, 1852.

President: The most generous lavitation contained in an act of the Congress of the United States, approved and officially transmitted to me by your Excellency, having afforded me the distinguished honor of being acceptably presented by the illustrious Secretary of State to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic; having been, upon subsequent resolutions of Congress, received with almost unprecedented honors, by the Senate and the House of Representatives, having been entertained with unsurpassed kindness by the Senates and Representatives of the United States; obliged with courinsies, far exceeding my aspirations, by the Heads of the various Departments of the Executive Government, and favored by marks of kind attention and sympathy by the honorable members of Congress, in numbers which almost equaled the aggregate of the two illustricus legislative houses of this great Republic, the time has come when the exigency of my country's affairs required.

segregate of the two litustricus legislative bodies of this great Republic, the time has come when the exigency of my country's affairs require meto depart from the City of Washington, and fulfill the agreeable duty of asknowledging, personally, that protective sympathy which many to was, cities and States of this glorious confederation continue to manifest in favor of the just cause of my country's down trodden independence and the freedom of the European continuent, so intimately connected withit.

This, my departure, becoming more urgent, as, accerding to the present condition of Europe, every moment's accident may call on me to answer those duties which, in obedient compliance withmy nation's sovereign will, I assumed when, as unanimously elected Governor of the State of Hungary, I took oath to God and the people to maintain that National Independence, which my nation had asserted so heroically, and had deslared so legitumately—it is a matter of deep regret to me, not to be able, individually, to express my everlasting, warm gratitude—but, though my mind be moarnfully impressed with inconsolable grief at the melancholy intelligence connected with the last moments of my staying here, that the heart of my beloved and venimpressed with inconsolable grief at the melancholy intelligence connected with the last moments of my staying here, that the heart of my beloved and venerable mother has broken under the renewed cruel persecution inflicted upon my family by the House of Austria, still I cannot take my departure from the Capital without leaving a formal, but sincere acknowledgement of all those memborable favors so generously bestowed upon me, conscious as I am, that these honors were neither deserved by, nor intended to me personally, who am an humble exile. Never could I consent to see myself aggrandized while my country lies in ruins and in chains. I have then all the more, the more thankfully received as manifestations of the respect for everlasting principles of national law and of the lively sympathy which this great and generous county entertains for my beloved and never, for a moment, to be forgotten which this great and generous county entertains for my beloved and never, for a moment, to be forgotten fatherland—now a temporary victim of the violation

fatherland—now a temporary victim of the violation of those principles.

The oppressed nations of the European Continent, so highly interested in those principles will look with consolation at those memorable favors I was honored with, as to a practical proof that the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic was indeed a true interpreter of its people's sentiments, and met with the cordial concurrence of the enlightened Legislature of this glorious country when he declared, officially, that the United States cannot remain indifferent in a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment, and to oppress the spirit of freedom in any country. public sentiment, and to oppress the sentiment, in any country.

The magnanimous declaration, followed by such

The magnanimous declaration, followed by such generous manifestations, will be recorded in history as a protestation on behalf of the everlasting principles of the law of nations, against their infraction by violence, and the militons of my people will revive with hope and confidence when they shall come to know what favors were bestowed upon their exiled chief by the great Republic of the Weet, in acknowledging the justice of Hungary's cause. In her name and as her representative I have received them, and they have sunk into the very heart of my heart. In her name, and as her her representative, I feel the duty of expressing my thanks for them, and desire your Excellency, as well as the Executive Officers, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, collectively and individually, to receive the assurances of my own and my country's eternal gratitude.

Sad and solemn is the hour of parting from a presence so consoling and so august, but I carry away with me in my future wandering the hope that the United States will continue kindly to remember always my unhappy but most well-deserving country. Neither the pangs of exile nor the egotism of my patriotic feelings, or the interests of all those nations whose common rights and wrongs I plead before the mighty tribunal of publicity, will ever induce me to desire that the United States should, for our sake, put in jeopardy their own welfare and prosperity of this glorious home own welfare and prosperity of this glorious home of liberty, but as the present condition of Europe, and the coming events on that Continent, which cast, already, their shadows before them, cannot fail to attract the attention and invite the consideration of such a power on earth as the United States are, I cannot forbear to hope that the very circumstances of that security which the United States enter the constant of the control of are, I cannot forbear to hope that the very circumstances of that security which the United States enjoy, while the greatest part of Europe quakes, will but more impress upon their true republican generosity the sentiments of supreme urgency to pronounce, in respect to the law of gations and international duties and rights, as also in respect to the undisturbed safety of commercial intercourse in favor of such principles, which, founced upon the law of Nature and of Nature's God, are equally consistent with the fundamental principles of this great Republic, and indispensable to peace and contentment. Humanity would hall such a promunciation, from such a place, with inexpressible joy; and as it was in violation of those principles, by armed foreign interference in Hungary, which opened the door to a system of overwhelming despotism on the European Continent, the very fact that Hungary, forced by the most treacherous oppression ever seen in the history of mankind, has, in declaring its independence, but exercised that right and followed that principle upon which stands so gloriously the very political existence of the United States; and the fact that the legitimate independence wasoverthrown by the most cruel violation of international law, makes me confidently hope that the deep interest which the people of the United States feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of her Governments, the warm sympathy with which it witnesses every struggle, as well as its profound sentiments of jumice, and its congenial generoalty will become a source of such consolation, in my native land, as the supreme constitutional authorities of this glorious Republic will, in their wisdom, deem constitent with its paramount duties toward the rown country's welfare and prosperity. It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks that I beg leave to refre ate the assurance of ever-useling respect and gratinde, and hambly entrest your Excellency to be pleased to communicate this, my respectful fare well, to the Senate an

House of Representatives

Mr. President, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

L. Kossuth. Mr. BADGER said that, as these docu-

ments had been read, and had been listened to with such remarkable attention, he would move that they lie on the table, unless the Senator from Michigan or New-York desired to have them referred. Mr. Cass-Let them be printed. Mr. CHASE also moved that they be

Mr. BADGER-The motion, according to The CHAIR- It does. Numerous Petitions of Assistant Mar-

al als for additional compensation for taking the Cersus were presented.

from Onto praying the recognition of the Republic of Laberta, and for the establishment of a line of neil steamers to Liberta Referred. Several private Petitions were presented The bill for granting land to lows for

rail road purposes was then taken up.

Mr. HUNTER said his few remarks in this bill on a former occasion had called forth such unex-pected assaults, that he was compelled to defend his position by further remarks. He had suggested to pected assaults, that he was compelled to defend his position by further remarks. He had suggested to his Democratic friends, that as a party they had taken ground against a general system of international improvement, and that there was danger in embarking in this partial system. That the party had taken grounds against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and that there was danger in this partial distribution of lands themselves to particular States. He was sorry that some of his Democratic friends thought proper to differ from him on these points.

He then repeated several arguments used in support of this bill and replied to them. He could not perceive the propriety or justice of this mode of disposing of a great public land fund. He would be in

favor of a law granting to the State of Iowa all the land lying on the rouse of this proposed railroad at at prices even below that which the Government could get for it, if no road was there. In such a case the U-sited States would receive a certain sum—no complaint could be made of unequal grants. The State in such case would derive all the benefit resulting from any enhanced value of the lands caused by the construction of the road. On former occasions he had said that the public lands had been soundered by Congress.

suiting from any enhanced value of the lands caused by the construction of the road. On former occasions he had said that the public lands had been squandered by Congress.

This remark had roused the sensibilities of the Hen. Senator from Mass (Mr. Sumaer), who is his speech under the title of Wrongs of the Land States had dealt largely in figures, both of antimetic and thetoric, to show that the United States were largely indebted to the Land States. The Hon. Senator had given to this subject all the power of his eloquent fancy. He know not whether to style the Hon. Senator's speech postical arithmetic or arithme isal postry. If his figures of speech were not more carriect than thore of his arithmetic, the thon. Senator would not now enjoy the reputation he does. His arithmetic was metaphorical.

Mr. Hunrar then examined the estimates and calculations of Mr. Sumner, on which was based the argument that the United States was ladeled to the land States in \$129,000,000, on account of immunity from taxation of the public lands. He maintained that the Honorable Senator's argument would be, that if the United States owned three times as much land as they do, they would be three times as irretnevably in debt to the land States. He contended that the Senator's estimating a taxation of one, two or three per cent, was 100 extravagant and wild.

He maintained that the Government has been generous to new States. They were given one-sitteenth of every township of land, thus receiving sit and one-fourth per cent. on the capital itself. Besides this, there were numerous other grants for various purpose, and there were also over eleven millions of acres for internal improvements. Here pelled the charge that the General Government has been unjust to the land States. He then replied to several matters alluded to by Mr. Bell and others. He desired the constitutionality of the distribution of the public lands, according to the length of the time in the market.

The honorable gentleman then re'erred to, and The honorable gentleman then referred to, and denounced the rapidly increasing applications and schemes ret on foot by individuals, to carry out which, grants of public land were demanded. He opposed the system of granting bountes of public land to emigrants. He looked upon emigration as healthful and beneficial to our people, if received in quantity not too large for assimilation; but if let in in quantities so great as to destroy in any section the identity of the American people, its effect was injurious. He would do nothing to retard or give undue excitement to emigration. He thought the too rapid emigration to particular sections, caused by bounties of public land, was prejudicial to States where these bodies of emigrants settled.

Mr. Bell replied to some portions of Mr.

Mr. BELL replied to some portions of Mr.

Mr. DELL replied to some portions of Mr. Hunter's remarks.

Mr. Summer replied to him, also contending that his argument had not been touched a hair's breadth by the Hon. Senator.

Mr. Underwood got the floor, when the further consideration of the subject was postposed.

After an Executive session the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House refused to recommit to the

The House refused to recommit to the Committee on Mileage the bill reported by them yesterday, removing the limit of \$2,500 as the amount of mileage for the Delegate from Oregon, and refused to order it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Fitch, (Ind.) moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and addressed the House in favor of the bill, which he regarded as calculated to render strict justice to the Oregon Delegate and put him on an equal footing with other delegates and members. He alluded to certain Gentlemen, who, before their reelection, asked the Committee on Mileage to report them only for a limited number of miles, and after the Committee had consented to make them an exception to the general rule, they subsequently came ferward and demanded to be put on an equality with other members, and their mileage was therefore computed by the usually traveled route, though them the amount paid them was nearly double that of the previous session.

Mr. Sweetser, (Ohio) explained his

Mr. Sweetsen, (Ohio) explained his iewson the mileage question, and asked Mr. Fitch o exculpate him from that charge.

Mr. Fitch did so, and having concluded,

Mr. McMullen, (Va.) remarked it was a pity that Congress had been annoyed for the last ten years with this subject. If the Committee on Mileage would mature a bilto equalize minage they could not better occupy the time. Under stisting law it is utterly impossible to regulate the pay of members justly and equitably. He was in favor of giving a fixed compensation to members, say two thousand dollars per annum, and ten cents per mile for thaveling.

Mr. PARKER [Pa. or Ind. dispatch says not which) was for passing the bill to get rid of u, being satisfied that it would cost ten times as much in elscussing it as the amount involved. It had been said that the Delegate knew of the amount of misage before he was elected, and that he had not complained. No, he would sit still until the resurrection gun was fired.

gun was fired.

Mr. Buell, (Mich)—Is that event to be celebrated by firing a gun! I thought it was to be by the "blowing of a horn."

Mr. Parker said this was a subject on

which the public mind is restless, and that it cannot be quieted by refusing to pass this bill.

Mr. Washburn (Me) remarked that he

voted against the bill. He believed the whole subject of Mileage demanded revision; he considered that the amount allowed the honerable Delegate from Oregon is sufficient, and if any change is to so made it should be with the view of reducing and equalizing the pay of others.

Mr. Hebard (Vt.) said he voted

Mr. HEBARD (Vt.) said he voted sgainst the bill under consideration. He had the right to vote according to the dictates of his judgment, and no one has the right to call this in quation. No imposition had been practiced toward the Delegate; the amount was fixed before his election. The vote taken this morning was a praise worthy expression of the sentiment of the House, and he camerily trusted it would not be reconsidered.

Mr. TOOMES and that when the salary of

Mr. Toomss and that when the salary of the honorable Delegate was fixed, it was higher that that of any other member, and the Delegate has more money left now, after paying his traveling experses, than two-thirds of the members. He said there is a class who preach economy, and talk upon the subject, always excepting any measure for that purpose before the House.

Mr. Firen asked him whether he did not Mr. Toomes replied he did, and that to

Mr. 4 comms replied he did, and that we tote for just claims is the highest duty of a states man, and he should scorn withholding justice on account of public clamor; and repeated that there are men here who preach economy, but who never vote on direct abuses. The best place for economy to begin is in the House. He was for holding to all they had get and getting all they can.

Mr. Stevens, (Pa.) understood that

par. STEVENS, (Ta.) understood this the Delegate from Oregon was formerly the Governor of that Territory, and therefore he must have known the law. If the House wants to make a gratuity to the honorable Delegate, let a bill be brought in giving him four thousand deliars. Way is the present amount of Mileage to be increased. For what? Nothing! for there is no pretence of increased service. Mr. Fitch-What service did you res-

der the House when you were concerned in the med cases in Philadelphia!

Mr. STEVENS—That is the way such statesmen answer arguments. God forbid that I should descend so low as to answer him.

Mr. STUART was in favor of equalising as far as they could, the Mileage of all, but until the was done, he did not see the propriety of centre the honorable Delegate the same equality which is

new enjoyed by others.
Mesers Polk, (Fear.) Stanton, (Tear.) and Oak, (S. C.) advocated the bill for the parous of matting our equal justice, and without eading the subject, the Bouse argourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Thesday, Feb. 17, 1839

Mr. Cooley presented the memorial of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, for power to make Mr. Upnam presented a petition for a

law to prevent robberies under the system of Mutal Mr. Beekman presented a memorial

from Columbia College, for permission to make contain property available.

Mr. McMusrav presented a memorial from the Faculty of the New-York University for an Mr. Brace gave notice of a bill to prevent

the Unauthorized Circulation of Banks.

Also, of a bill for the better security of Policy Helders, organized unter the General Issuence Law.

Mr. Beekman introduced a bill to abolish hicenses and regulate the release on spirits.

The bill to incorporate the release of spirits.

The Senate went into Excentive Session. After coming out of Dennitive Session, the bill for the relief of I. Morrey Palmer was passed, and the Senate adjunction

ASSEMBLY

Mr. Huromos consided against the pe-